# **BookletChart**<sup>TM</sup>

# Little Bay de Noc NOAA Chart 14915



A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



# Published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Ocean Service Office of Coast Survey

<u>www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</u> 888-990-NOAA

# What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

# What is a BookletChart<sup>™</sup>?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <a href="http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov">http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov</a>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

# **Notice to Mariners Correction Status**

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=149">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=149</a>
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(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Little Bay de Noc is the W arm of the N end of Green Bay. The bay is entered between Fishery Point on the W and Peninsula Point on the E. Very shallow ledges extend off both sides of the bay, but the natural channel up the middle of the bay has good deep water and permits the passage of the deeper draft vessels on the lakes.

**Ford River, Mich.,** is a small fishing village at the mouth of **Ford River** on the W side

of the entrance to Little Bay de Noc.

**Escanaba, Mich.,** is on the W side of Little Bay de Noc, 6 miles NE of Ford River and 7 miles NW of Peninsula Point. A lighted red brick cylindrical building in the city is prominent. **Sand Point,** marked by a private light, extends E from shore at the city and protects the harbor area on its N side. The harbor has depths of 28 to 40 feet within 0.4 mile of shore and affords access for the largest vessels on the lakes. **Escanaba River** flows into the harbor 2.5 miles NW of Sand Point.

Escanaba Light (45°44.8'N., 87°02.2'W.), 45 feet above the water, is shown from a white square tower with a green stripe on a crib on the NE side of the shoal on the N side of Sand Point; a fog signal is at the light. A buoy 0.35 mile W of the light marks the N side of an obstruction. A small-craft basin, developed by the city and the Michigan State Waterways Commission, is on the S side of Sand Point. A small island, connected to the mainland by a bridge at the W end, forms the S side of the basin. The entrance to the basin has depths of 9 feet, with 1 to 12 feet in the basin. A private light on Sand Point marks the N side of the entrance. Transient berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out facilities, launching ramp, and harbormaster services are available. The harbormaster monitors VHF-FM channels 16 and 9. A boatyard 0.5 mile S of Escanaba River has a 50-ton vertical boat lift and can make repairs to 80-foot vessels.

From Sand Point the shore extends N, then bends NE to Saunders Point at Gladstone. Very shallow water extends up to 0.6 mile from shore in this reach.

**Gladstone, Mich.,** is on the W side of Little Bay de Noc, 7 miles N of Escanaba. **Saunders Point,** marked by a light, extends E from shore at Gladstone and help protects the upper part of the bay on its SW side. The E part of the upper bay, just N of Gladstone, has depths of 23 to 30 feet, with shoaling to less than 10 feet in the W part. Buoys mark the E and N extent of shoals on the N side of Saunders Point.

A small-craft basin, developed by the city and the Michigan State Waterways Commission, is 1.2 miles SW of Saunders Point. The entrance to the basin, with a reported depth of 7 feet in 1999, is protected on the SW side by a pier and detached breakwater. The E end of the breakwater is marked by a private light and the entrance channel is marked by buoys. The basin has reported depths of 4 to 8 feet. A municipal marina in the basin offers: gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, transient berths, marine supplies, launching ramp and harbormaster services. The harbormaster monitors VHF-FM channels 16 and 9. A 3-ton hoist is also available for engine and minor hull repairs. Another public launching ramp is about 1.4 miles NW of Saunders Point Light on the shore W of Butlers Island.

**Tacoosh River, Rapid River,** and **Whitefish River** flow into the N end of Little Bay de Noc through a common mouth between spits of land that extend from the E and W shores of the bay

Shoals extend about 1 mile from the head of Little Bay de Noc. From the head of the bay to Squaw Point, depths of 1 to 3 feet extend about 0.3 mile off the E shore. Below Squaw Point, the shoal border increases to a width of over 2 miles and is marked on the W side by a lighted buoy 5.1 miles S of Squaw Point opposite the village of **Stonington, Mich.** The shore in the vicinity of Stonington is bluff. Below Stonington the shoal border decreases from 0.5 mile wide to about 0.2 mile wide at **Dutchman Point,** 4 miles S. From Dutchman Point to Peninsula Point, the shore should be given a berth of 0.8 mile.

Escanaba, Mich. **Local magnetic disturbance.**—Differences from normal variation of up to 17° have been observed in the vicinity of Escanaba.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Cleveland Commander

9th CG District Cleveland, OH

(216) 902-6117

Corrected through NM Apr. 26/03 Corrected through LNM Apr. 8/03

# RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

# CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

### CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See

Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

# CAUTION

# SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

unlighted buoys.

### CAUTION

# POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or blige water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are corres-pondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

# CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial

broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:

(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are pubished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning
he regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at ne Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in

# HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1902 must be corrected an average of 0.204" southward and 0.432" westward to agree

# NOTE E LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Differences from normal variation of as much as 17 have been observed near Escanaba in the vicinity of Lat. 45°44', Long. 87°04'

# **Table of Selected Chart Notes**

# POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

### CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

# SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter <sup>1</sup>/<sub>j</sub> was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot</u>.

Sailing courses and limits indicated in magenta are recommended by the Lake Carriers Association and the Canadian Shipowners Association

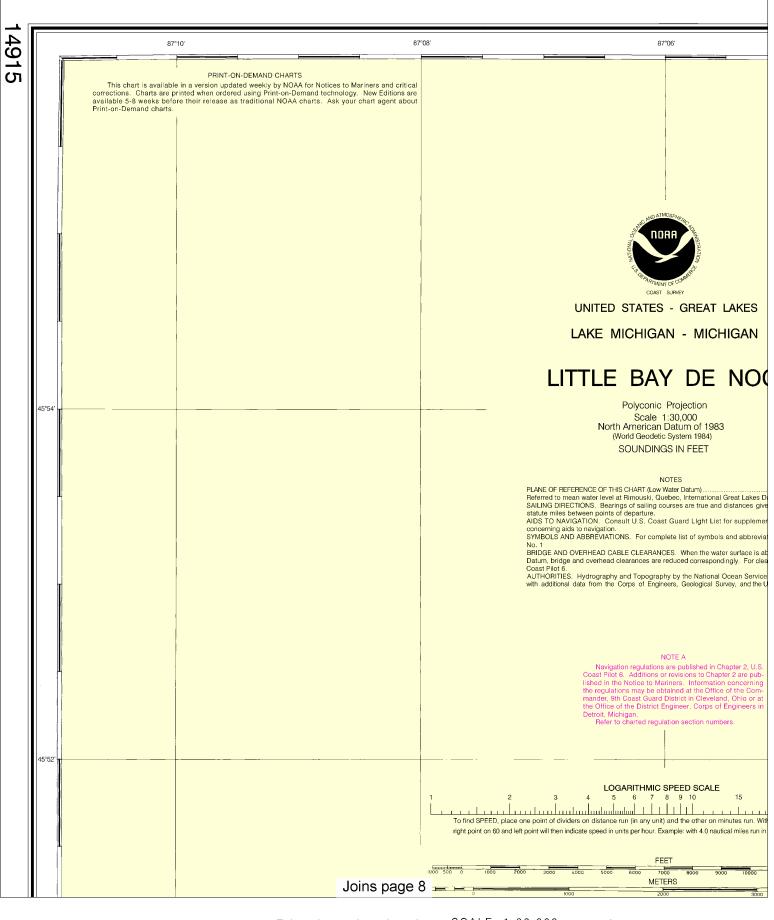
BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart

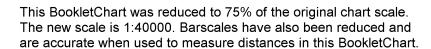
AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

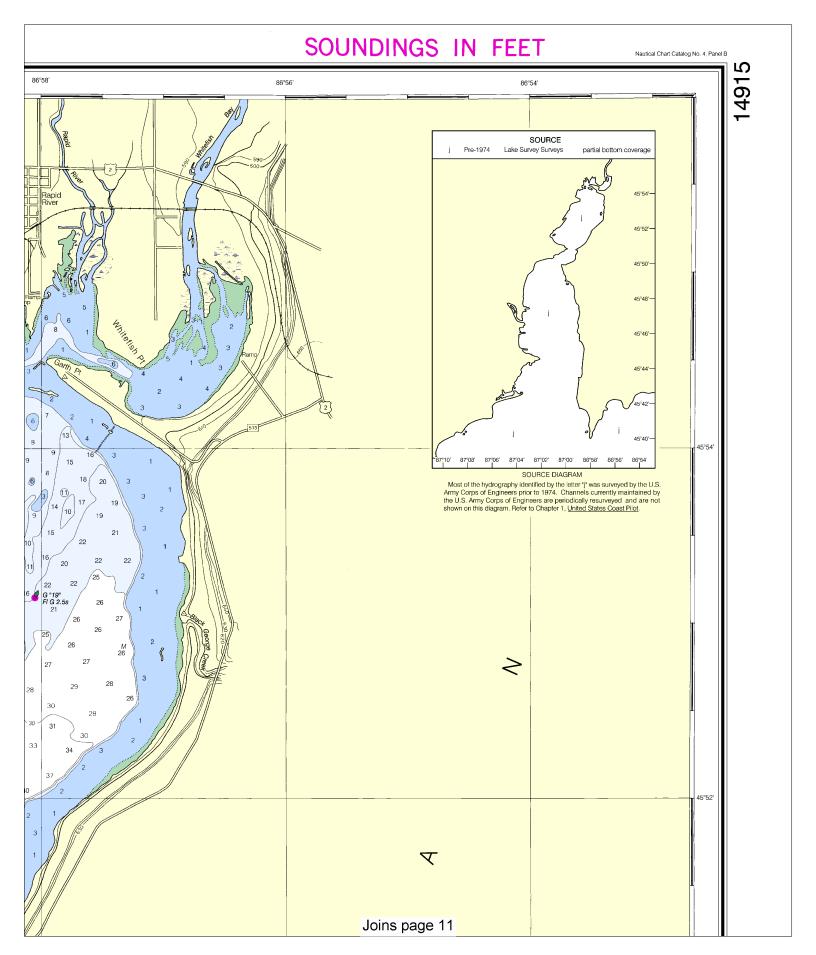
SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

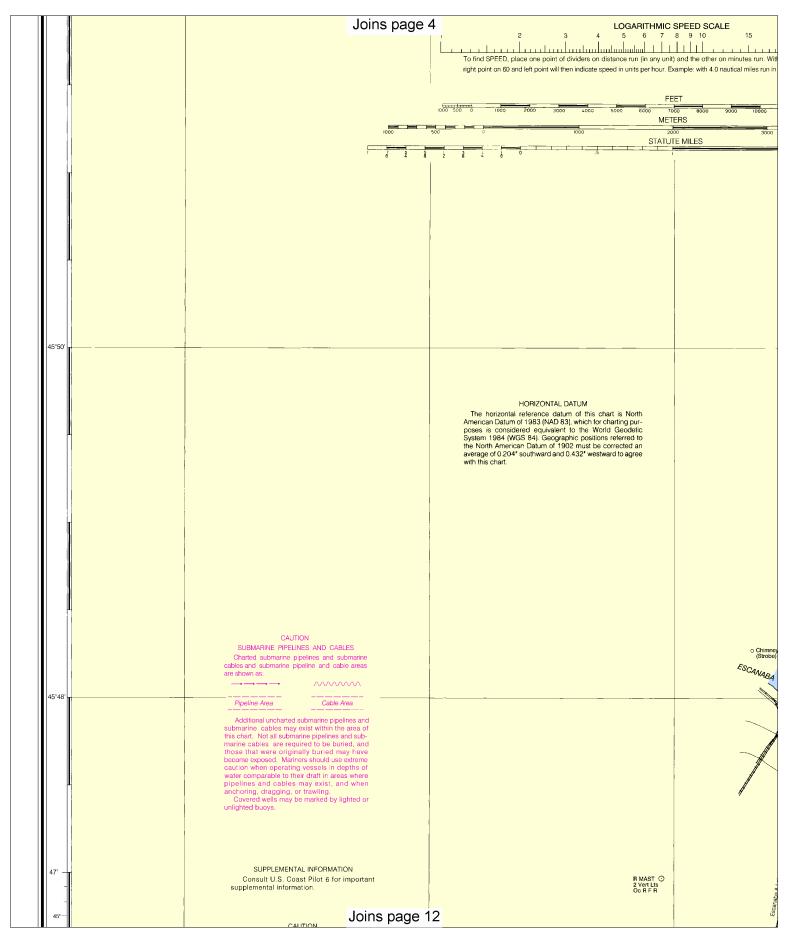
AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and the U.S. Coast Guard.





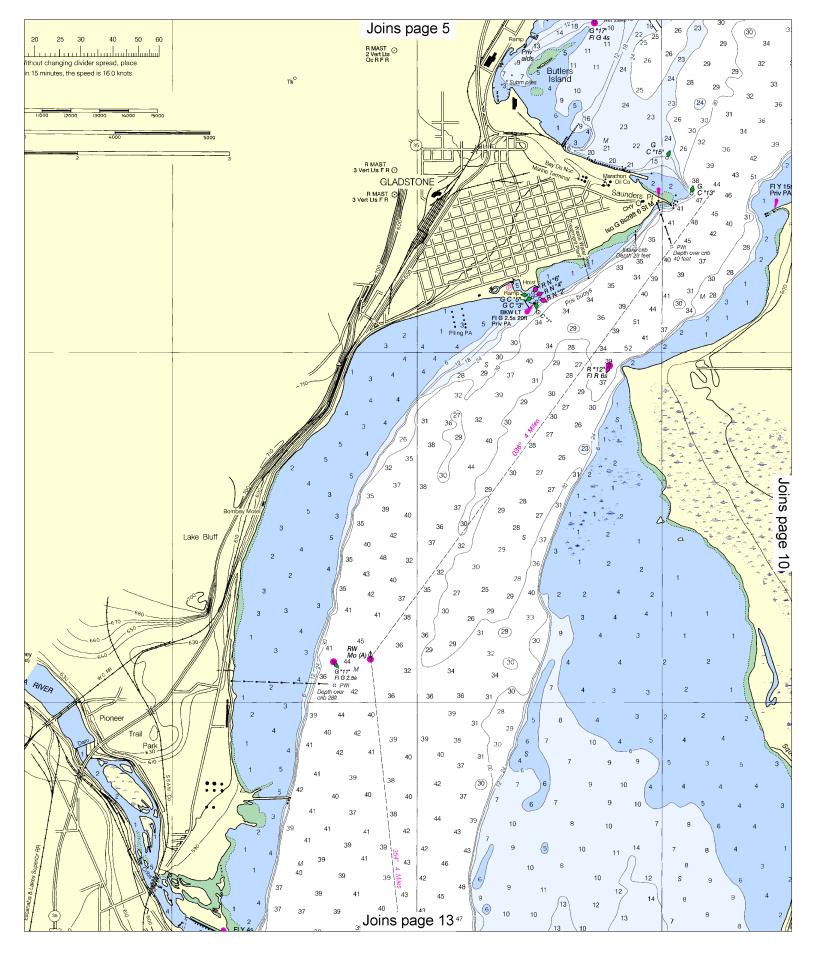


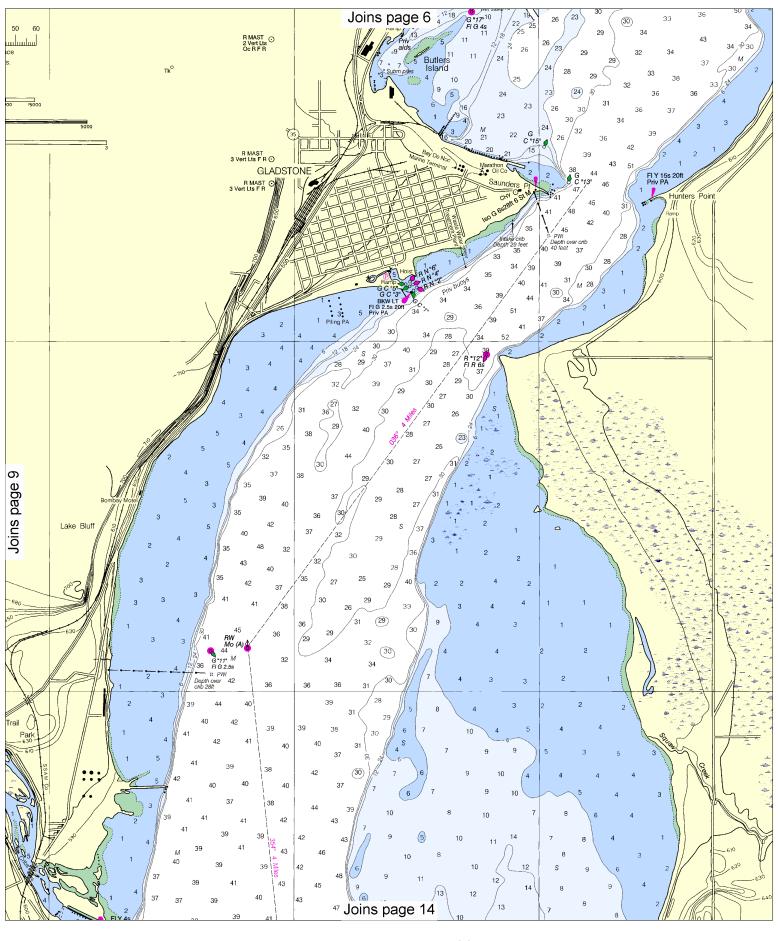




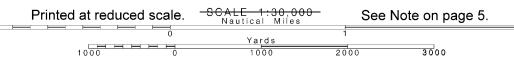


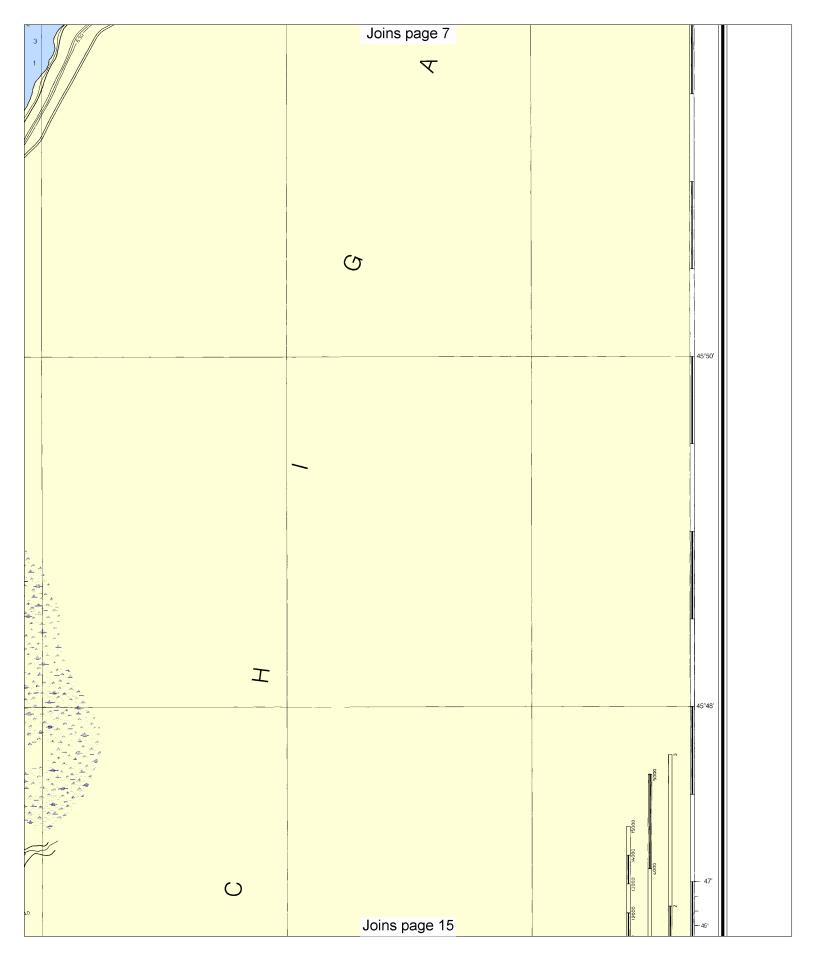


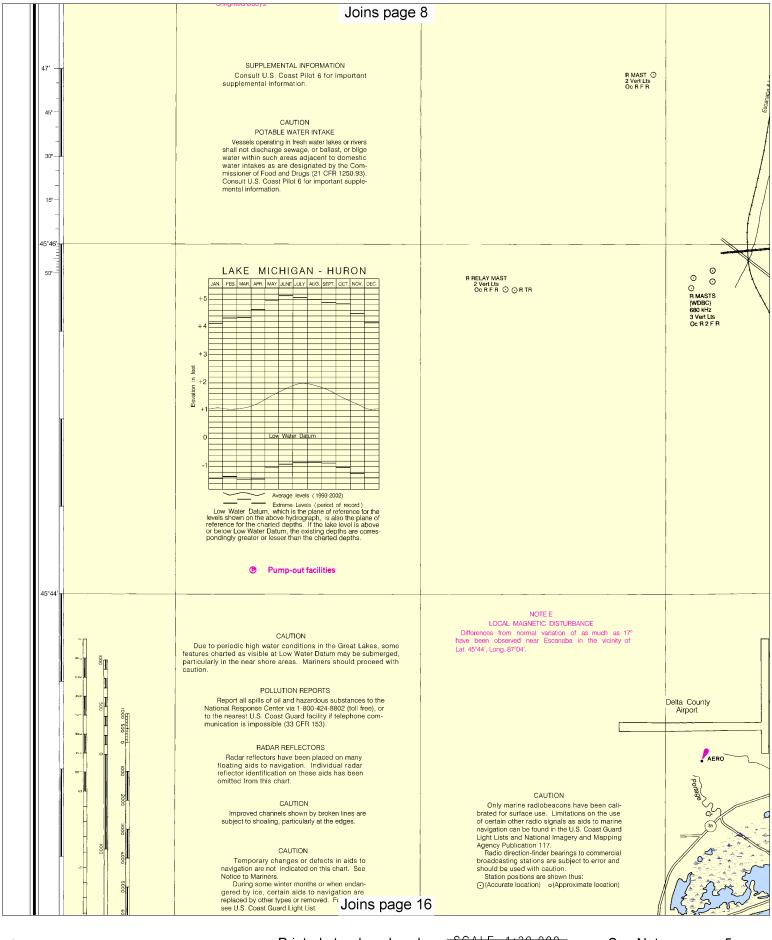




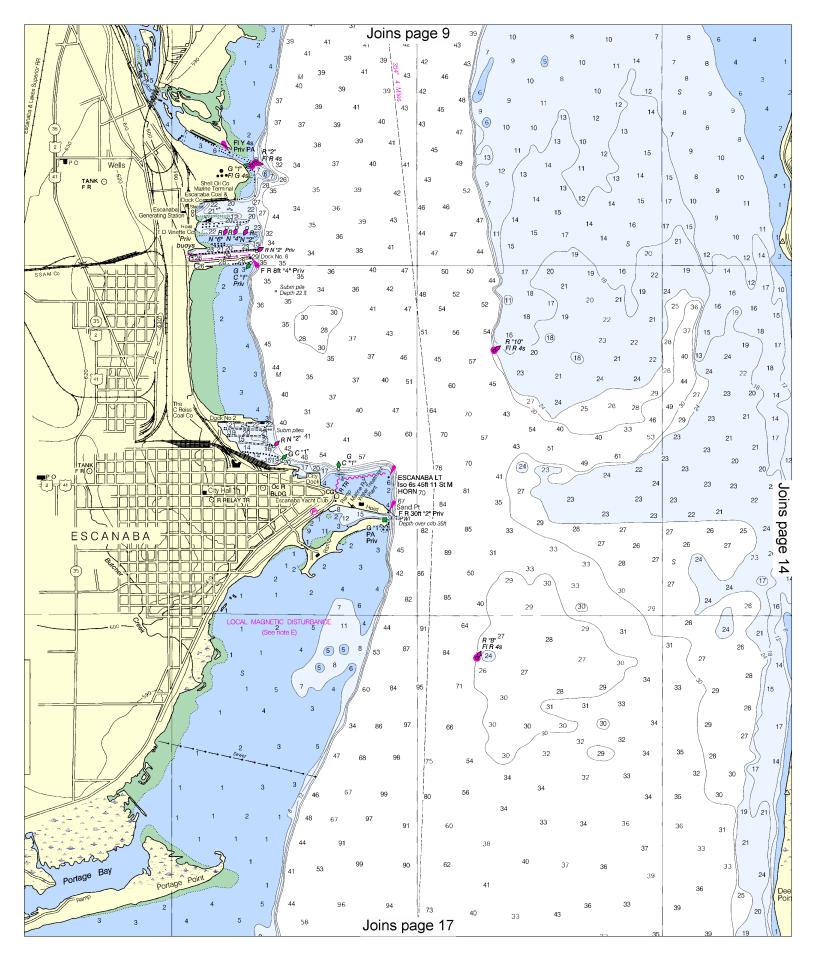
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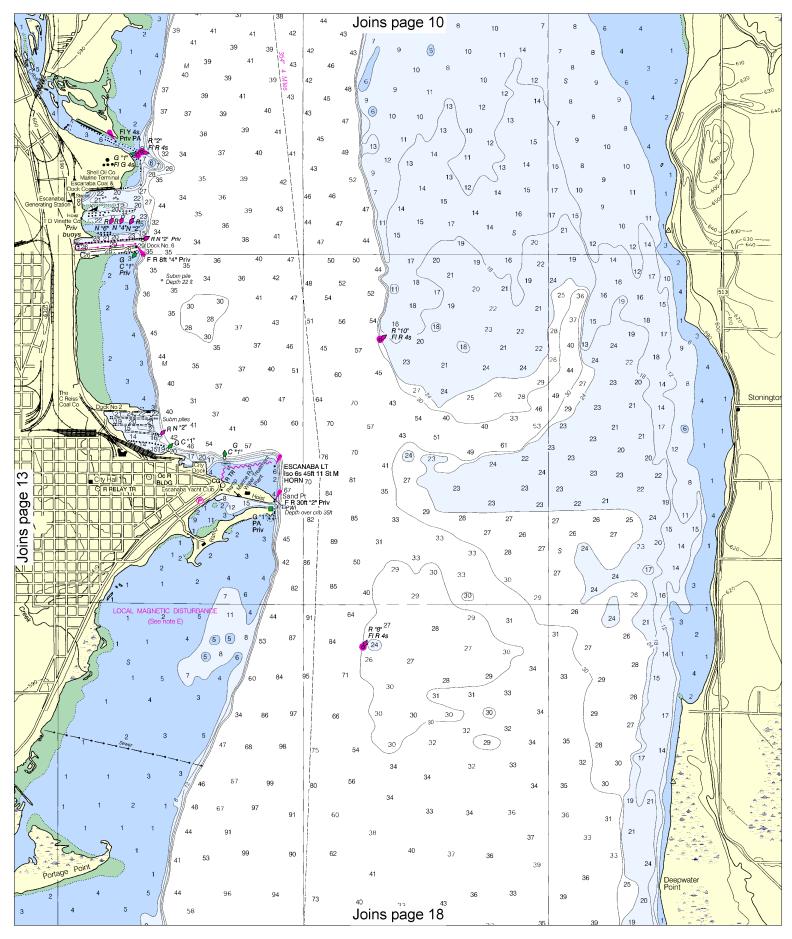




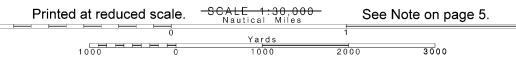


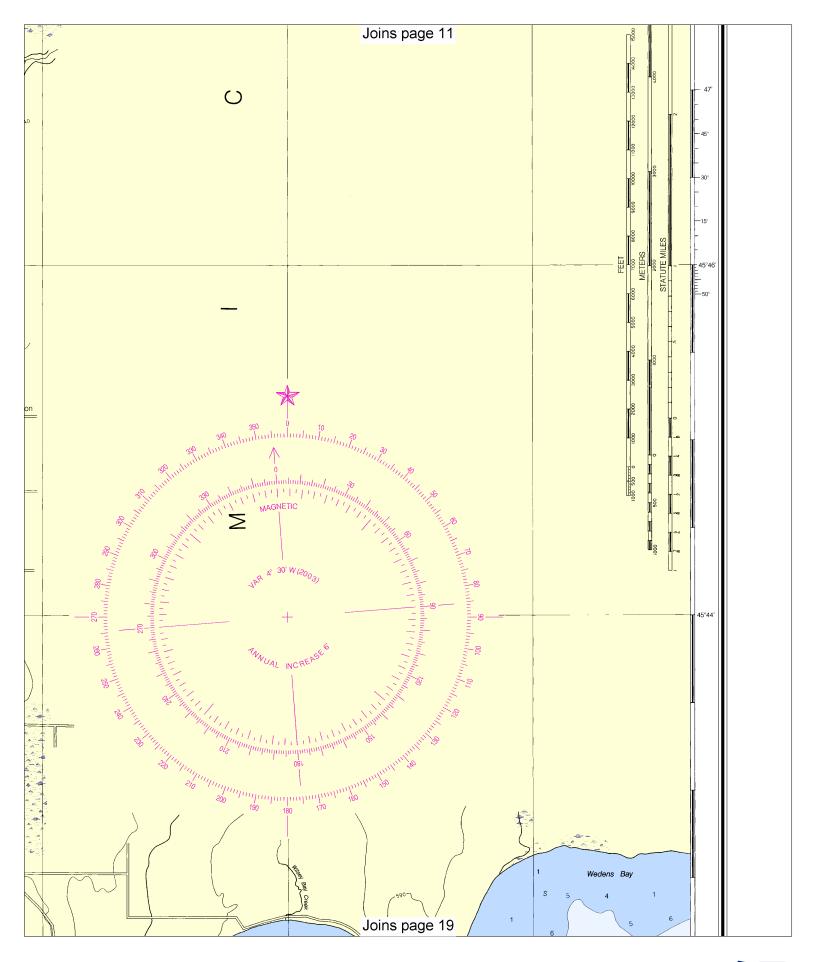


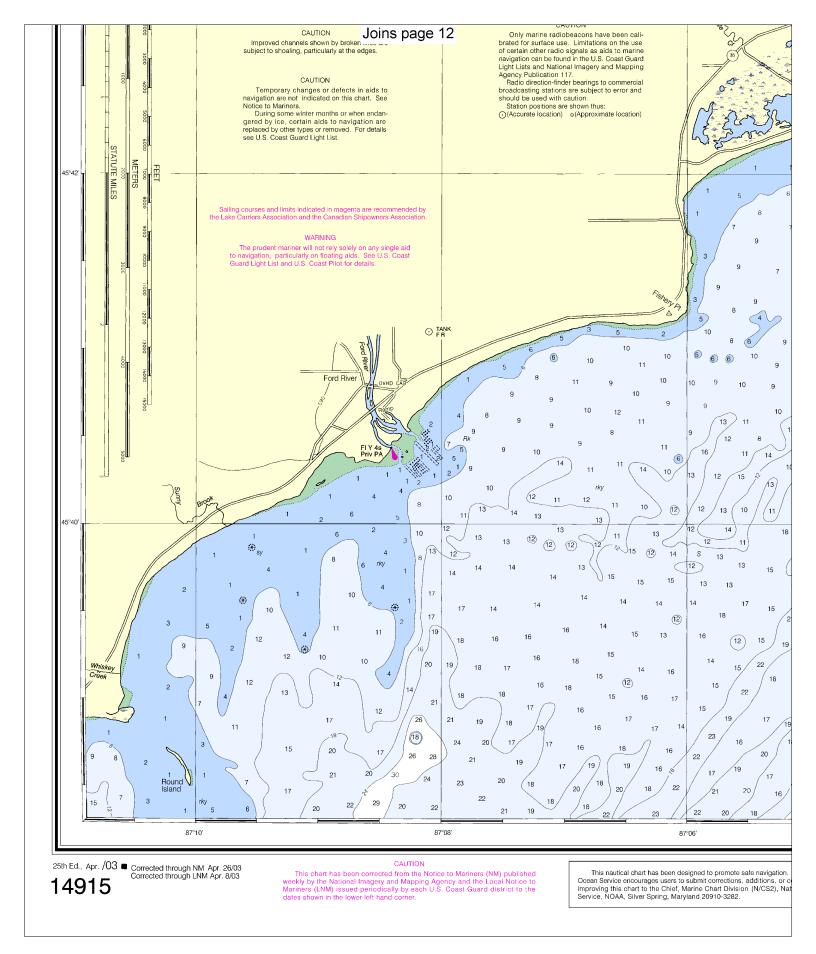




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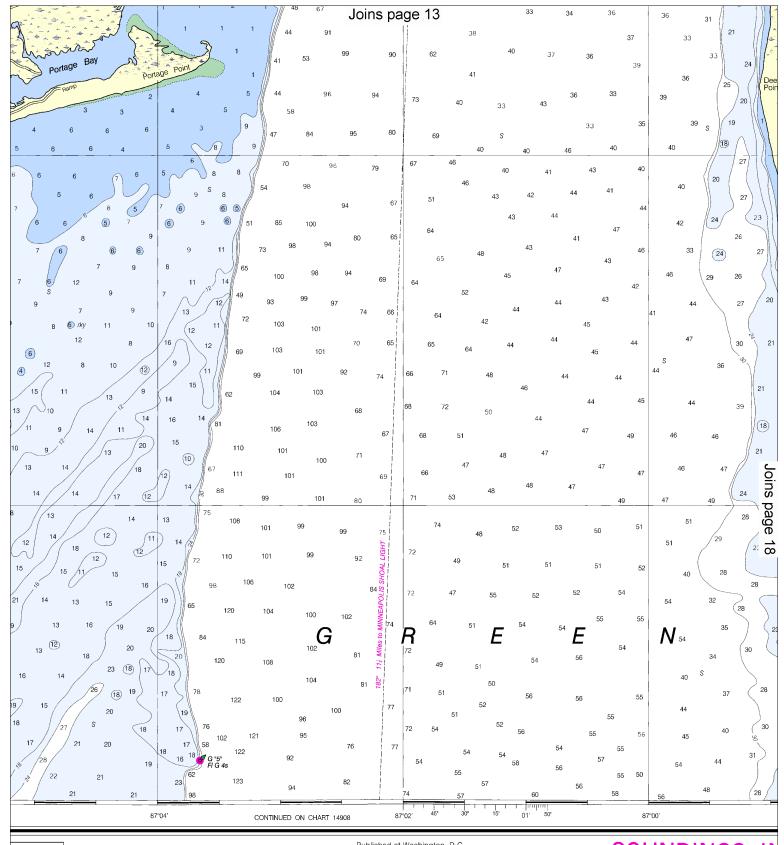






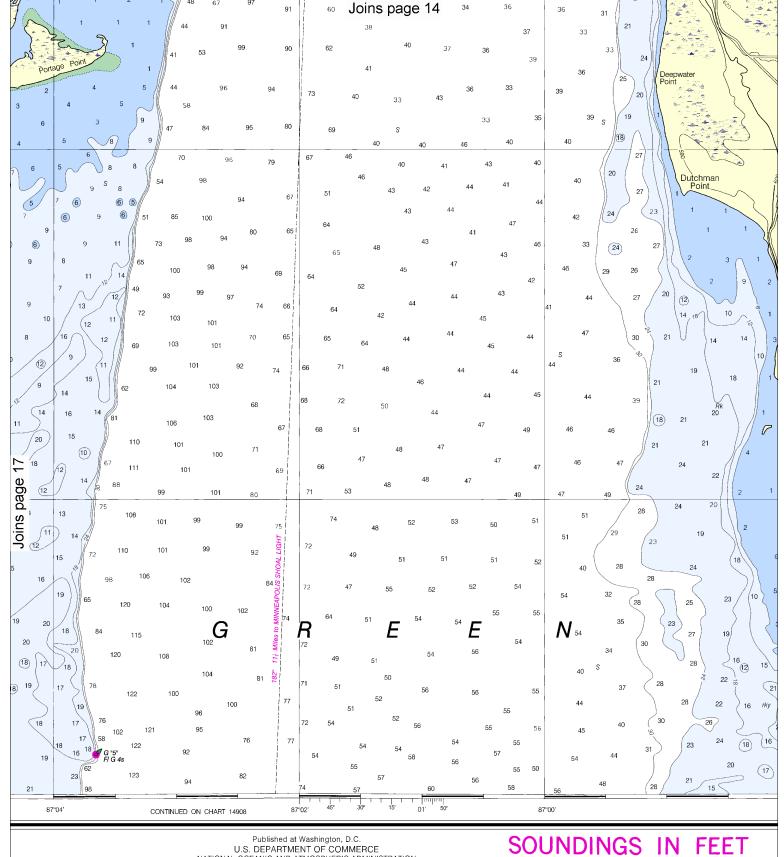
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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

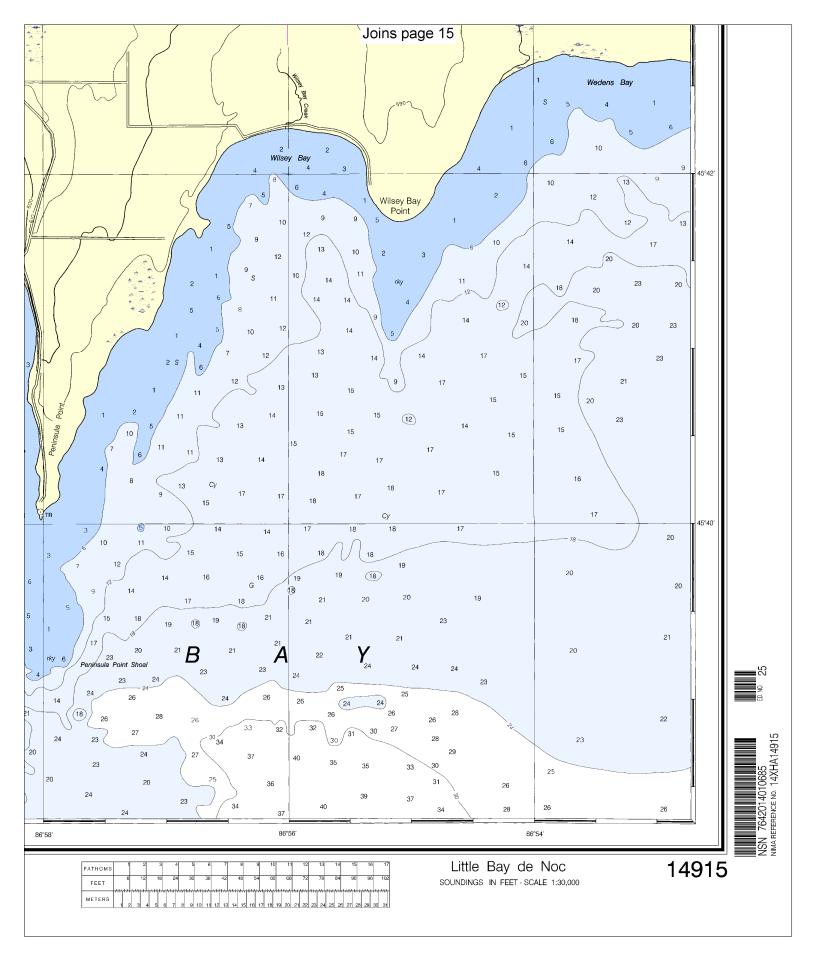
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NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
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# VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here. Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

# **Distress Call Procedures**

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of

Emergency; Number of People on Board.

- · Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

# **Quick References**

Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

Online chart viewer — <a href="http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html">http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html</a>

Report a chart discrepancy — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM\_NM.html

Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm

Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov

Marine Forecasts — http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm

National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/

National Weather Service — http://www.weather.gov/

National Hurrican Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/

Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



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This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.

